THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Vol. VIII .-- No. 287 --- Whole No. 3139.

NEW YORK, MONDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 17, 1842.

MISCELLANEOUS

LEECHES : LEECHES ! LEECHES !- Just received WM. WATSON, Chemist and Pharmaceutist, Apothecaries' Hall, 36 Catherine street

MARTELLE&HOLDERMANN WILL OPEN, on Monday, October 2tth, 1312 at their establishment, 37 Maiden lane, their new style of Head dresses, just received per ship Burgundy, consisting of Baren's Turbans and Bonnet Polonais, besides a variety of other Head Dresses and Ornameutt, such as Pearls, Flower, Feathers, Lama Scarfs, Gold and Silver Fringes, &c. soil 2 week TEACHER OF THE FLUTE

TEACHER OF THE FLUTE
T. MONZANI, 55 Thompson street, gives instructions on the Fints. Terms \$15 per quarter.

JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 47 Wall street, couner of Hanover street. This Company continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on buildings goods, wares, or merchandize generally; also, on vessels and cargoen against loss or damage by inland navigation, on as favorable terms as any o her office.

Thomas W Thorne DIRECTORS.

Thomas W Thorne Flisha Riggs
Anson Baker
Anson Baker
And Ba

any of November laxt, the contowing owners are to be elected, to wit:

A Governor and Lieutenant Governor of this State.
A Senator for the first Senatorial District, to supply the vacancy which will secrete by the expiration of the term of service of Gobriel Furman, on the last day of December next.
Also, the following City and County Officers, to wit: This cent Members of Assembly, and a Register in the place of J. Sherman Brownell, whose term of service will expire on the last day of December next.

Yours respectfully.

The above is a true copy of a notification received from the Secretary of State.

MONNAUTH B ALBERT

lock A. M., and from 3 to 7 o'cloos P. M. This arrange-will afford every one that washes an opportunity to withte celebration; and also to see the fountains in the Park Juion Place, the reservoir at 426 street, and that at Yorkabout X of a mile from the Raifread, and the jet at the Bridge (now in progress of building across the Harlem) 32 miles from Harlem, 134 miles from Harlem with the second of the sec

Is lair.

Its lair.

Alges are always in readiness at Harlem to convey passento and from the High Bridge.

EHIGH COAL delivered on board of vessels at Bristol,

surchase, ment of cooking Stoves are not surpassed in the capness and superior style of construction, combi-requisites for kitchen use, and a great saving of is an item many persons overlook in selecting

SEGARS.—SEGARS.

HE following choice Segars are always on hand at HENRIQUES'S HAVANA AND FRINCIPE SEGAR
ORK, wholesale and retail, basement 51 William st.
Rondas, in half and quarter boxes
Do. No., half and quarter boxes
Onergans, in quarter and eighth do
Para Regalias, in quarter do
Regalias, of a superior quality, in 1/4, 1/4 and 1-10th boxes
Congresses, in quarter boxes
Trabucas, do do
La Norma, do do
La Norma, do do
La Norma, do do
Tres Amigos, in cartons of 50 each
La Praela, in quarter boxes
Misgan's spotted, in quarter boxes
Misgan's spotted, in quarter boxes
Misgan's spotted, in quarter boxes
Panetilla's.

do of superior quality
Nagrenolad,
do

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE NEW YORK XYLOGRAPHIC PRESS,

superints indense the most skilful workinen, and all the requisite materials for executing every description of Xylographic Engaving and Francis;

Original Designs and Plates of every description executed in the first six of the art, and besutfully printed in Bronze or Fancy Colors. Draggists, Ferfumers, Manufacturers, Grocers and other Labels, constantly on hand, wholesale or rectail, and all articles connected with the trade.

Job Printing in every versety of style executed in the best manner to order, and on the most reasonable terms.

STEEL PLATE AND COPPERPLATE ENGRAVING AND PRINTING

Notes, Checks, Dratts, Bills of Exchange, Certificates of Stock, do Deposite, Blanks or professional, wedling and visiting Cards, neatly angraved and printed, at so or notice, and on the most reasonable terms. The lowest possible price is charged for all work done at this establishment.

All orders from the country punctually attended to, and articles ordered, forwarded to any part of the United States, or the Canadas.

Stein Printing Cards.

CHAS. SdiELDS, Provietor.

ARTIST IN HAIR,

ARTIST IN HAIR,

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S HAIR.

IN five hundred different designs, necklaces, bracelets, watch guards, ear-ring, flowers, rings, wigs, scalps, Sec. Sec. Ladde or gentlemen having haar of a living or deceased friend, can get it formed by him into any design the mind can conceive—is such a form it will be a keepasic invaluable.

N. B.—Individuals resident in the country or living at an inconvenient distance from the city, can have all such orders promptly executed, by forwarding through the medium of the post office the his it be fashioned, with a drawn an is specified design of the workmanship, and enclosing from five to twenty do lars, according to which sum the superiority of manufacture and style of mounting in gold will depend. All such communications to be post paid.

A.C.B.— of lim'r

FIFTY CENTS PER BOTTLE.

BY LETTERS PATENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE TRICOPHEROUS,

OR MEDICATED COMPOUND,

FOR THE HUMAN HAIR.

18 with confidence recommended to all whose hair is becoming thin from disease, scurf, and candrud. The surest remedy to prevent

BALDNESS AND OREY HAIR.

The most healthy dressing that can be all the sail.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, No. 3 Wall street. The subscriber has received and offers for sale a large assortment of imported India Rubber Water Proof Goods, viz:
Coats and Capes, of superior Lama, Cashin ere Lama, Persian, Merino and Cotton, of all colors and sizes.
Cloth-india Rubber, Water Proof, super Lama, Lama Persian and Cotton, prepared for t itors.
India Rubber Webbings for suspenders, corsets, &c. a25 6in*r
CHAS. ABRAHAMSON.

A NEW & IMPORTANT IN VENTION FOR THE LADIES.

M. R. LOVE, Corset Maker, No. 68 Lispenard street, respectfully informs the ladies of New York and its vicinities, that vice has invented a new article for the preservation of the health and strength during pregnance. This Abdominal Supporter is perfect in its application, acting as a support, and preventing all strain upon the muscles, and the consequent for tigue and exhaustion of the whole system. It will preserve the form in all its youthful symmetry. Nothing that has ever been invented offers so many advantages as does this Abdominal Supporter for invigorating the system against every accident attending greatation.

STOVES!

BACKUS PATENT RAREFIER,
OR FRUGAL HOUSEWARMER.

THE Propretor, in offering this valuable stove to the public,
would briefly state some of the advantages of sheir improve
ment, which consist chiefly in the following particulars, vist—

1—To obviate the evil of impure and noxious gas in the
burning of anthracite coal.
2—To generate and diffuse
a warm and wholesome atmosphere in places exposed to
damp and cold.
3—To leason the risk of accidint by fire.
3—To leason the risk of accidint by fire.
3—To leason the risk of accidint by fire.
3—And to unite with all
tkose excellent qualities, an
termosphere in places exhibited and durable article of
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termosphere in the control of the control
and the property of the control of the control
and the purpose of the state of a tabular form, and
limed throughout. The heat that is created in the chamber
passes between the limings of the two rarefers (or radiators as
they are called into the base at the bottom, and a current of air
econtinually rushing through the tubes, which are left open at
each end for that purpose, carries a great amount of rarefied or
warm air into the apartment.

The purity and softness of the sir in a room heated by this
stove are peculiar and remarkable, the heat being diffused from
a great extent of surface moderately heated. The heated air,
on entering the wings or sides of the store, decends and spreads
over the entire surface of the base at the bottom, keeping the
colder portion of the air next the floor in constant circulation—
in the meantime preserving it entirely from contamination,
readering this Stove perfectly safe and agreeable for apartments of invalida, sleeping rooms, &c. Manufactured by

1. & E. BACKUS, \$180every, N. Y.

NEW STOVE.

DEAFNESS.

INVISIBLE VOICE CONDUCTOR.

THESE instruments are to be obtained at R. SIMPSON'S, s. Astor House. Of a peculiarly simple construction, they merely require to be placed in the cavity of the ear to give immediate relief to this disagreeable imalady.

Persons, non-residents of New York city, on the remittance of 5 dollars, can have a pair forwarded by post, or if desired a single one for \$2.56.

N.B.—Agent for the sale of SIMPSON'S EAR CORNETS.

CORSETS.—CORSETS.

JUST RECEIVED, at the New York CORSET WARE
HOUSE, No. 443½ Fearl street, a large assortment of
FRENCH AND ENGLISH CORSETS,
which will be sold at greatly reduced prices,
Wholesale and Retail.

N. B.—Dealers in Corsets are invised to call, as the whole
stock is newly imported. 443½ Fearl street, New York.

o'd im*m

HAYDEN'S STEEL QUILLS.—The subscribers nave tor
sale, rome recently improved modifications of these excel-

The Oration of the Rev. Mr. Bellows on Dr.

Agreeably to our promise, we give to-day the Ora tion delivered in the Church of the Messiah, by the Rev. Mr. Bellows last Thursday night in memory of the late Dr. Channing.

It is, on the whole, a very excellent composition -of course highly eulogistic of Dr. Channing, whose pupil we believe the Rev. Mr. Bellows once The oration created a great deal of excite ment throughout the city, and was heard by 3000 people. Every part of the church was crowded with the beauty and fashion of the city. Some of the most lovely ladies in the city were present, and the most distinguished and talented men in the city sat even on the steps under and around the pulpit to

LIFE, PRINCIPLES AND CHARACTER

REVEREND WILLIAM E. CHANNING, D. D.,

DELIVERED IN THE CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, October 13th, 1842, BY THE REVEREND H. W. BELLOWS,

Reported for the New York Herald.)

A calamity has befailen our rith, our country, the church and the world—William Ellery Chanson is dead. There are none in this assembly so unacquainted with his file, writings and character, as to require explanation or apology for these commemorative rites. To those amongst us who knew him either personally or through his works, little can be said that iseloquent or suggestive, after the bare announcement that he is gone. There is to us something incalculable and confounding in his loss.—We give up the effort to comprehend it at once. Has death done his common office upon him, of whom there seems so little that could die? Has death removed him even farther from us than he was already drawn by the elevation of his spirit? We feel in most cases where the great and good die that death has released and glorified a toil-worn and weary and expectant and anxious soil. But the repose, cheerfulness, and spirituainly of this man were so great and so satisfying that we did not see how death could do much to unfetter and irre him. He did not seem so much verging to the grave as hirrying on to immortality; and we forget that a curtain so obscure to us was to intercept his visible ascent to heaven. But he is dead. An invahd for hie, and an old man, his death is yet as sudden as that of the most promising youth. After all that he had done for us we were expecting all as yet to come. He seemed beginning life anew in every opening mind awakened by his spirit, and we young men looked up to him as destined to be our conductor through the life he showed us how to commence. He is dead, and we lament him as though he had not finished a long and laborious life of usefulness. His spirit is so young, so entirely hopeful, so new and placid, born of our time, and infusing itself into every pure and aspiring mind, that he seemed to many among us, as it he had just appeared—just assumed the direction of the best hearts of our land, and had now mat a matimely or viole nied. His influence is so entirely t

mental in effecting great changes in public sentiment, without himsell guiding any stated revolution. He is the acknowledged head of peculiar opinions, without having ever greatly co-operated with any organised sect. He has set thousands of minds into unresting activity without a particle of bustle in his own life. For thirty years, the unpretending pastor of a church in Boston, he devoted himself without any other interruption than feeble health demanded, to the promulgation of Christian truth, as he discovered, felt, and knew it in his own heart—to the correction of erroneous theological views and opinions—and to contributing to the spiritual growth of his people—preaching rarely any where but at home, not seeking notoriety, nor so much anxious to widen as to deepen his influence. Using no tricks of eloquence to attract popular attention, nor producing at any time popular excitement, he lived as retired and unassuming a career as his humbler brethern. His talents did not dazzle, his eloquence was not meant merely to attract. His church, though usually full, was not thronged. There was nothing there to anuse the common ear nor to excite the passions. His ministry was not attended by showy results. His people, as a people, were not specially spiritual. His society was by no means the pattern society of the place. And yet at this very time, and on these very unmarked occasions, and in this quiet way, he was sowing that which sunk deeper into the hearts that were open to his influence than any words that had been uttered from the pulpit for centuries. In the patient and habitual studies of his secluded life he was in close communion with God and his truth; and it was the light and love that were in his discourses that vivined and illuminated the best minds that approached and listened to him. He did not move large masses in his earlier life, but he mightily moved, and, as it were, re-created a few. The conspicuous preachers, and morel and philanthropic leaders in our denomination, for the last hirty years have be

personal reputation had been established. His literary laner grew out of a few essays, published at intervals, in the Christian Ezamiser, which attracted the attention of the world. This is a remarkable instance of the immediate influence of a great mind, chibbled in a few disconnected papers, the property of the pro reigned over his soul. He would not suffer himself either to read or to hear the attacks made on him abroad or at home. He carried on a public controversy with the same angelic spirit with which he managed friendly discussion. His stature was small, and his frame slight. There seemed only body enough to anchor his soul among us. His health was uniformly feeble, and he had led the lite of an invalid for thirty years. This, doubtless, made his life more contemplative than it might otherwise have been. It narrowed his activity in one mode only, however, to widen it in another. Had he been better able to labor as a parish minister, he might have been less of a philanthropist and philapopher; and the world have loss what his people gained. His slenderness and debility of frame gave increased expressiveness to is character and discourse. His head was so fully and finely formed that no sense of diminutiveness to his character and discourse. His head was so fully and finely formed that no sense of diminutiveness that of Moses when he desended from the meunt. Heavenly confidence, truth, compassion, love and peace reposed in his leatures. His voice was slightly remulous, melodious, and melting beyond any parallel. His articulation, distinct and elegant, but simple, was slow and slightly delayed, and had the effect of those notes in music which reluctantly give way to each other. His eloquence was persuasive, but not it, but truth and love took you captive. He had no physical peculiarities of manner. There was nothing artificial in his discourses, for they read as well as they sounded, which can never be true of mer rehetorical displays. His goesture was neither studied nor arriking. He left you full of his subject, and not of himself; for you went away from his discourse with the leeling that it was an era in your moral life. He was rarely heard by any aspiring mind without the tresistible thought.—"I could not heave done without that hip, and it is by the specially of those of his were spent and hopeful of the rising ge purpose. But in the obscure and small village of Lennex, hid in the mountains of Berkshire, and in accessible to immediate or crowded approach, he invited together unceremoniously the plain farmers and villagers of the neighborhood, with a few choice personal friends, and there pronounced a discourse, which as far as I can see, is as carefully prepared, as deliberately thought out, and fitted to increase his reputation, as any thing he has written. Is not this a great, a simple and a holy man? The last few sentences of this discourse are such as should close such a man slife. They ought to be considered as his dying words. They were the prayer of his life. To bring about what he thus implores of Heaven has been the labor of his days. And I can in no way more fitly terminate this humble and partial tribute to his memory than by repeating and adopting his last prayer for the world—"Secome, thou King of Heaven, for so we daily pray. Come, friend, and Savieur of the race, who didts shed thy blood on the cross, to reconcile man to man, and earth to heaven. Come to proclaim the reign of righteousness and love for what the faithful have so long yearned. Come, Father Almighty, and crown with thy blessing the humble strivings of thy children, to subsert oppression and verong—to spread light and freedom, peace and joy, the truth and spirit of thy Son throughout the earth.—Amen!"

won fold him. In this way we have after strommoral torpor. Who does not see the width of this philanthropy? How genuine it is! The plainthropy of this man is towards his race considered as children of God—immoratal and spiritual beings. Man himself calls forth his interest as man. Act only the poor, and those in physical distress, but the ignorant, the superstitious, and the unawakened man, not fulfilling hisdestiny, or degrading his nature, have claims on his regard. Philanthropy usually means interest only in the forlorn hope of society. But there is a broader and deeper philanthropy, which considers every man, poor, oppressed, and an object of compassion and active love, who knows not God—who loves not truth and virtue, and lives a sensual and unregenerate life—those were the subjects of that philanthropy which filled the heart of Cranxins. [Mr. Bellows here proceeded at great length to describe Dr. Channing's views of the innate dignity of human nature, its relations to the Deity, and his belief in its ultimate regeneration, and triumph over ignorance, vice, and error. All who are interested in the man—and what friend of truth and his race is not tare, however, well acquainted with his views and description did not, in our opinion, present a very intelligible synopsis of them, so as to be useful to those who have not studied Dr. C.'s works, we omit this portion of the discourse, and give the remander, which presented a not unfaithful portraiture of the character of the man.—Ref.] In the same glorious love of liberty, Cranxinso carefully guarded his own influence from abuse. He endeavoured in himself to represent calm and holy principles. He used neither his reputation nor his eloquence to bear down, as if by main strength, opposition to his opinions. He sought not to bias the sympathy of crowds. He would not lead his own of the principles. He used he had a warm and a ferrer was a beautiful respect for the opinions of others, in his manner. He refused to be made a king. There was a beautiful respect for the

county officers in "the Row" have been elected in

Price Two Cents Puerto Cabello. [Correspondence of the Herald.]
PUERTO CARELLO, Sept. 18, 1842. I with pleasure avail myself of the opportunity which offers this day for the United States to address you a line, and also to inclose you a copy of a decree of the Congress of the Republic of New Granada, and duly sanctioned by the President, relative to the claims of foreigners upon the old Republic of Colombia, which is now divided into three separate Republics, and authorises the Executive to make arrangements with Venezuela and the Equador for the examination of such claims as were not reported on by the late Commissioners of the three Republics, and to settle those which may prove to be well founded, and in case the other mentioned governments should not think proper to take measures to this effect, then the executive power of New Granada is authorised, in virtue of said decree, to examine into any such claims, the class of which are therein expressed, and report to Congress the results, with the view of cancelling those that may require this act of justice from their hands, it is to be understood the part which New Granada is under obligations to pay according to the distribution of the public debt as heretofore stipulated between the three nations. Much praise is due to the New Granadians for this important step, taken in advance of the other two portions of the Old Republic of Colombia, and they seem to desire that strict justice be done in the case, and thereby alleviate their creditors, which many years since suffered immense losses through the avarice of the Admiralty Courts. I have written this with great haste, and please excuse the rather loose manner of writing. lative to the claims of foreigners upon the old Re-FROM FLORIDA.—The murder of Mrs. Crum is confirmed. The Savannah Republican of the 6th confirmed. The Savannah Republican of the 6th instant says:—
"On the 12th of September, whilst she was returning from Toachatka, accompanied by Mr. McDonald and Mrs. Hern and daughter, they were fired upon by Indians. Mr. McDonald who was driving the carriage which contained Mrs. Crum and the little girl, received a severe wound, but made his escape by concealing himself in a hammock. Mrs. Hern, who was riding on horseback about fifty yards ahead of the carriage, succeeded in taking her daughter up on the horse and made her escape, whilst the Indians were murdering Mrs. Crum."

whilst the Indians were murdering Mrs. Crum."

Fire at Rochester.—The saw mill at the edge of the Fallstook fire last Friday, and the property of the following persons was destroyed:—Seth C. Jones — loss on building and machinery, \$9000—insured \$6000. Donner & Howland—Planing Machine, \$900. Isaiah Bunker—Pail Factory, \$1000. — Gay, PumpFactory, \$1,500, making a total of over\$12,000. The furnace of S. Traver and the extensive iron works of S. Briggs were slightly injured, and were only saved from total destruction by the proximity of water and the well directed exertions of the fire department. The fire, we learn, eriginated by the friction of the machinery.

Bankrupt List, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK, liam E. Cruger, C. H. officer, New York, Novem William E. Cruger, C. H. officer, New York, November 17th.

William C. Austin, merchant, New York, (compulsory on complaint of Chas. W. Foster.) November 17th.

Gideon Mead, merchant, New York, (compulsory, on complaint of ditto) November 17th.

W. B. Burnett, New York, November 17th.

Peter L. Yoe, Mount Pleasant, November 17th.

CIRCUIT COURT.—Nos. 87, 237, 75, 129, 140, 6, 28, 66, 83, 65, 105, 116, 145, 145, 161, 166, 1 7, 8, 12, P1, 82, 103, 138, 168.
Supersion Court.—Nos. 122, 142, 143, 145, 151, 161, 162, 9, 118, 163, 166, 168, 169, 170, 173, 178, 180, 184, 185, 153, 13, 42, 31, 12, 76, 112, 56, 90, 130, 113, 137, 150.

curners of mal-treatment. Dr. M. treats structure in a vocatific manner, promoting absorr no of the thickened circular membrane without any LD DEBILITY.—Thousands of young men are suffering from the consequences of indulgence in a secret destructive habit, and whose new less are furthen injured from the use of nontrana. Ad pretended specifics, which stimulate only to induce greater depression. Dr. M. treats such cases on purely pathological principles, and nevariatis in establishing cure—the structure honor and confidence is observed.

Letters peet pand, and containing a mitable fee, will ensure the currenpondent full advice, and medicine to any part of the Liens and PRIORITY OF CREDITORS IN BANKRUPTOF.
Judge Conkline, of the Northern District of New York,
has decided that a judgment creditor by filing a bill, &c.,
in Chancery, prier to an application by or against the
judgment debtor, for a decree of bankruptoy, acquires a
ien on the property of the bankrupt not bound by the

nary trusses.

A comma have been fitted up at No. 4 Vessy street, exclusively format have been fitted up at no. 4 Vessy street, exclusively for ladies, having a separate entrance from the business department, where a female is in constant attendance to wait upon female patients.

Old lims

Continues to be consulted daily, natil 10 P. M.
CONFIDENTIALLY

FEMALE PHYSICIAN,

34 LISPENARD STREET.

MADAME CONELLO need hardly state that her Pe
M dieal Pills, for the cure of all the diseases peculiar te
males are superior to all others, or that they are now the,
ones recommended by the medical faculty in their pripractice; as these facts are sufficiently known to the publigeneral. Equally celebrated is Madame Costello's Soutbyrup, for teething children; which almost immediately it
the irritation of the gams, and is a certain preventive of c
valsions; and likewise her "Nipple Paste" for sore nipp
which is so good, as to leave nothing to be sesired, and as is
at the most popular article in the country.

All Madame C's madicines are patromsed by the med
faculty, which is more than can be said of the nostrums of
of her imitators however they may obtain a transient notory
through the newspapers. Post paid organic for medicines in